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REMARKS

In the Office Action mailed December 1, 2005, claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, 11, 13-16 and 19-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,580,870 to Kanazawa et al. ("Kanazawa") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,230,295 to Watkins ("Watkins") and claims 5 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over Kanazawa in view of Watkins and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,173,406 to Wang et al. ("Wang"). Claim 16 is amended in this response.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness. It is submitted that the cited references do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations, that neither the cited references nor knowledge of a skilled artisan would have suggested or motivated combination of the references, and that the teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success are not found in the prior art but are based in large part on applicant's disclosure (*see* MPEP 706.02(j) citing *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)). Therefore, the claim rejections are improper and should be withdrawn.

In the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledges that Kanazawa does not anticipate "using a GPRM for the writing current indicia of a playback position" and the Examiner proposes that "it would have been [obvious] to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize GPRM register and the set command to store, indicia data, representing a playback position, as taught by Watkins, as Kanazawa already does store the position to resume..." (Office Action, page 3). Applicants disagree with the Examiner's proposition.

Nothing in Kanazawa suggests writing indicia of a current position of play within a DVD into a GPRM, upon receiving a certain embedded command, as is required by each of the independent claims. Further, Kanazawa would not have motivated an ordinarily skilled artisan to store such information in a GPRM. In relevant part, Kanazawa teaches:

> If an Internet address (URL) is included, *the DVD playback control program 116 will store the position and state of the DVD video presently being reproduced* and go into the pause (or halt) state (steps S104, S105). At the same time, the DVD playback control program 116 will use the Internet address as an argument to start the WWW browser 117 or hand over the information as an Internet address to be displayed on the WWW browser 117 in operation (step S106). When the WWW browser 117 is closed or when the user has specified the start of playback, or after a specific period of time has elapsed, *the DVD playback control program 116 restarts the playback of the DVD video*. The reason why the playback of the DVD video is suspended is to prevent the contents of the DVD

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video from being missed. It is, of course, possible to display the browser while continuing the playback of the DVD video.

(Kanazawa at col. 16, lines 25-41, with emphasis added). Kanazawa teaches only that the DVD playback program stores the position of the DVD video and restarts playback at some later date. No other use of this playback position is taught or suggested in Kanazawa and no benefit could be accrued from using a GPRM register whose form and function is assigned by the DVD Specification. On the contrary, a skilled artisan would have been strongly motivated to avoid the potential for conflicting usage of GPRMs and would therefore avoid arbitrarily using GPRMs for storing program variables. Therefore, it cannot be reasonably said that Kanazawa provides any motivation for writing indicia of a current position of play within the DVD into the GPRM upon receiving a certain embedded command.

Nor does Watkins provide any teaching or suggestion of writing indicia of a current position of play within the DVD into the GPRM. Watkins is directed to systems and methods for verifying the functionality of a multimedia device and, more particularly, is concerned with testing compliance to standards such as DVD standards (col. 1, lines 48-50 and col. 2, lines 3-5). Specifically, Watkins declares that "[t]he importance of finding an efficient, user-friendly method of generating structured sequences cannot be overstated for testing compliance to standards such as DVD which provide for an extreme degree of flexibility" and notes that "[f]or complete verification, it is often necessary to change a single bit in a single field in a two-hour (>2 GB!) data stream" (Watkins col. 1, lines 48-58). It would have been readily apparent to a skilled artisan that manipulation of even a single bit in a GPRM would have substantial consequences for validation of a DVD. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated by Watkins to use a GPRM to store a transitory program variable generated in Kanazawa because such GPRM usage would necessarily increase compliance testing requirements while producing no programmatical benefit.

Since neither of the references expressly or impliedly suggests the presently claimed GPRM usage and no benefit could be expected to accrue from GPRM usage, no motivation could have existed to combine the references. For at least these reasons, the rejections should be withdrawn.

In the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledges that Kanazawa does not teach that "the URL is extracted from TXTDT_MG data structure, wherein the GPRM is used to index the TXTDT_MG data structure..." and proposes that "it would have been [obvious] to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention...to store the URL text type data, in accord to the

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teaching of storing, text information with respect to the a text data manager (TXTDT_MG) area, being known in the art, as URLs are text data" (Office Action, page 3). Applicants disagree with the Examiner's proposition.

The Examiner states that storing URLs in the TXTDT_MG would have been obvious to a skilled artisan based on the disclosure of Kanazawa. Independent claim 1 of the present Application requires derivation of URLs using the GPRMs to index into the TXTDT_MG data structure and independent claims 9, 13 and 16 require a DVD Text Data parser for parsing a DVD Text Data Structure based on content of the GPRM to derive a URL. Nowhere does Kanazawa teach or suggest the use of a DVD Text Data Structure for storing URLs. Nowhere does Kanazawa teach or suggest the use of a TXTDT_MG data structure for storing URLs. Nowhere does Kanazawa teach indexing any data structure using a GPRM register to derive data containing a URL. In contrast, Kanazawa explicitly teaches the embedding of URLs in navigation packs and, more particularly in disk search information (DSI) packs and presentation control information (PCI) packs (see, e.g., Kanazawa at col. 11, lines 24-33; col. col. 13, lines 19-49; and claim 1). Therefore, Kanazawa can most accurately be described as teaching away from the presently claimed invention and Kanazawa cannot be reasonably said to teach suggest or otherwise render obvious the derivation of URLs using the GPRMs to index into a DVD text data structure.

In the Office Action, the Examiner offers definitions of a parser in support of a proposal that either Kanazawa or Watkins anticipates a parser as required in the claims of the present Application. Applicants dispute the definitions provided by the Examiner but respectfully submit that such dispute is moot because neither Kanazawa nor Watkins anticipates, suggests or otherwise renders obvious a DVD Text Data parser that is used to index or parse a DVD Text Data Structure as required in the independent claims. As discussed above, the combination of Kanazawa and Watkins does not anticipate, suggest or render obvious the use of a DVD Text Data Structure (including TXTDT_MG) as recited in the claims. In the Office Action, the Examiner attempts to find anticipation in a conceptual layout and a Navigation Manager 201 that *parses the URL* which URL is acknowledged as being merely a text address (Office Action page 5, final paragraph). The Examiner does not show how the parsing of URLs can render obvious a DVD Text Data parser that parses or indexes a DVD Text Data Structure such as TXTDT_MG which maintains plural URLs. Absent use of hindsight, the claimed DVD Text Data parser that derives data containing a URL would not have been obvious to a skilled artisan based on the teachings of the

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PAGE 9/10 * RCVD AT 3/1/2006 8:23:20 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-2/1 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:+858 509 4010 * DURATION (mm-ss):03-30

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references which merely describe the parsing of a URL previously obtained from a VOB. Therefore, it cannot reasonably be asserted that the cited art anticipates, suggests or otherwise renders obvious the use of a DVD Text Data parser used to index or parse such DVD Text Data Structure.

For at least these reasons, the rejections of the claims are improper and should be withdrawn. Consequently, Applicants believe that the independent claims are allowable over the prior art. Regarding the remaining rejections of the claims, Applicants incorporate herein, arguments presented in previous responses to prior Office Actions. Furthermore, claims ultimately depend from allowable independent claims and for at least this reason, the dependent claims are also allowable.

CONCLUSION

All objections and rejections having been addressed, and in view of the foregoing arguments, the claims are believed to be in form for allowance, and such action is earnestly solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, he is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Please charge any fees associated with the submission of this paper to Deposit Account Number 033975. The Commissioner for Patents is also authorized to credit any over payments to the above-referenced Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,
PILLSBURY WINTHROP SHAW PITTMAN LLP

Anthony G. Smyth
Reg. No. 55,636
Tel. No. 650 233.4802
Fax No. 650 233.4545

Date: March 1, 2006
2475 Hanover Street
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1114
(650) 233-4500

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